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in moral law again took up his burden and pressed on toward the goal. Continuing his intellectual toil, he devoted himself to the work of preaching and lecturing, until he again entered the teacher's chair as Professor of Ethics and Apologetics in the University of Chicago, where he remained until he was removed by death on June 13, 1894. It was in this autumnal season that the peaceable fruits of righteousness most rapidly matured. The character which had been steadily and sturdily growing in early and more mature manhood, blossomed in old age. Sorrows deep and distressing were experienced, but the discipline of sorrow seemed only to beautify the character which the discipline of work had made strong. The nature was mellowed, and the heart which had been so jealously guarded through life now overflowed, and gave freer expression to its deeper feeling. The column had been piled stone upon stone, with severe and unrelenting toil, the surface had been chiselled with painstaking diligence and skill, until, as a finishing touch, the lily was carved at the top of the pillar, and strength was crowned with beauty.

His chief literary remains are a translation of Neander's "Planting and Training of the Christian Church," his "Yale Lectures on Preaching," and his "Principles and Practice of Morality," together with shorter articles in magazines, notably in "The Christian Review," of which he was editor from 1859 to 1864. During the last year there issued from the press a limited edition of his "Christian Theology," which is chiefly a republication of his lectures as prepared for the use of his students in Rochester prior to the year 1872, and in the present year have appeared his lectures on "Christian Apologetics."

Dr. Robinson's scholarship was officially recognized by his Alma Mater, which conferred upon him in 1853 the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1872 the degree of Doctor of Laws; and by Harvard University, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1886.

1895.

THOMAS D. ANDERSON.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, an Associate Member of the Academy since 1860, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on February 9, 1827. His early education he received in his native place. In 1842, at the age of fifteen, he entered the Sophomore Class of Williams College. There he remained during the three following years. While

there, though he paid due attention to the required studies of the course, he did not confine himself to them. He had an inborn taste for the natural sciences, and spent no small share of his time in botanical excursions among the fields and wooded hills encompassing the college town. There too and then he began the work of making and mounting the collection of the birds of New England, which he subsequently presented to the Peabody Museum of Yale University.

In 1845 he received his bachelor's degree. In spite of the time he had given to studies outside of the regular curriculum, he had easily maintained the position at the head of his class. At that period he had little thought of what was to be the work of his life, and the bent of his mind was certainly then rather towards the natural sciences than languages. He at first contemplated pursuing the study of medicine, but an accidental illness prevented him from carrying the scheme at once into effect, and when laid aside it was discarded altogether. In the uncertainty attending his future he remained in his native place, and entered as teller the bank of which his father was president. In that position he continued for more than three years. Whitney was by nature a man of method. It was that quality which enabled him to accomplish with apparent ease so many things which lay outside of the special pursuits to which he directed his main attention. But while under any circumstances he would have displayed this characteristic, there can be no question that the business training which he received during this most impressionable period of his life did much to impart additional strength and efficiency to habits which had been implanted by nature. In no sense was the time thus employed wasted. Nor were his business occupations so engrossing that he was prevented from carrying on the pursuits in which he had already taken special interest. He completed his collection of New England birds; he made botanical excursions in the neighborhood of his home; he prosecuted vigorously the study of two or three modern languages. These avocations furnished a by no means unsuitable preparation for the work he was to accomplish in other fields.

Up to this time, as has already been intimated, his interests lay mainly in the direction of the natural sciences. But an event was now about to occur which was destined to change the course of his studies and to determine his whole future. In 1847, his elder brother, Professor J. D. Whitney, had returned from Germany, where he had been devoting himself to the science in which he has become distinguished. Yet while there he had not limited his attention to it, but had given up a good deal of time to language. Among the books he

brought back with him was a copy of the second edition of Bopp's Sanscrit Grammar. This work attracted the attention of his younger brother, and aroused a keener interest than he had before felt in any particular subject. In the winter of the following year he began the systematic study of Sanscrit. For him this was the parting of the ways. In June, 1849, indeed, he joined an expedition sent out by the United States government to explore the region about Lake Superior. One of its two directors was his elder brother, and to the future philologist were assigned the barometrical observations, the botany, and the charge of the accounts. But he took with him also this copy of Bopp, and the leisure moments he enjoyed during the expedition were, as far as possible, devoted to the fuller study of that work.

His progress in it at that time definitely decided his career. The study of Sanscrit is a pursuit which in any country has never been specially lucrative; and in the United States at that time there was certainly little to prompt any one to choose it as a profession. Whitney's father, a business man, and naturally anxious for the success of his children, saw this clearly; but he was not disposed to stand in the way of a pursuit upon which his son had set his heart. Accordingly, the latter was allowed to follow his choice. The only instruction in Sanscrit then offered in the United States was at Yale College, where in 1841 Edward E. Salisbury had been created Professor of that tongue and of Arabic. To New Haven, therefore, Whitney repaired in the autumn of 1849, and to the study of Sanscrit he devoted the following year. He had but one fellow student, Hadley, who had been made in 1848 Assistant Professor of Greek, and whose comparatively early death Whitney was always wont to lament as the greatest loss American scholarship had up to that time suffered.

After remaining a year in New Haven he sailed in the autumn of 1850 for Europe. He was absent for three years. Arabic, Persian, Egyptian, and Coptic were attacked by him; but his attention was mainly given to Sanscrit, which he studied at Berlin under Weber, and at Tübingen under Roth. In conjunction with the latter he began the preparation of an edition of the Atharva-Veda, and with this object in view spent some months before his return in Paris, in London, and in Oxford, engaged principally in the collation of Sanscrit manuscripts. He reached America in August, 1853.

In 1854 the chair of Sanscrit and Arabic, held by Professor Salisbury, was at his wish divided. At his suggestion, also, Whitney was called to the newly created separate chair of Sanscrit. It was a position the latter held to his death, though to the title was subsequently

added Comparative Philology. In 1856 appeared the text of the first important work in the production of which Whitney bore a part, the *editio princeps* of the Atharva-Veda. It bears upon the title-page his name, and that of his old instructor, Roth; but the subsequent labors bestowed upon this one of the Vedas were by him alone. It was in 1849 that an article of Whitney's had appeared in the August number of the "Bibliotheca Sacra." It was an abridged translation of the once popular treatise *Das Alte Indien* of the orientalist Van Bohlen. This was the beginning of a long career of literary activity, the records of which can be found in the journals of Europe and America, in the proceedings of learned societies, and in independent publications. The list of his published productions numbers about one hundred and fifty titles. They range all the way from comparatively brief pieces, which appeared in weekly periodicals, to works involving immense time and labor in their preparation, such as the text and translation of and notes on the "Taittirīya-Prātiçākhyā," and its commentary, the "Tribhāshyaratna," for which the Bopp prize was awarded him by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. A large part of what he produced in his special field of investigation made its appearance in the successive volumes of the "Journals and Proceedings of the American Oriental Society," though it was by no means confined to that publication. In particular should be mentioned his Sanscrit Grammar, and his contributions to the great seven-volumed Sanscrit-German Lexicon, published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. Of this latter work he was one of the four collaborators who faithfully assisted the editors, Böhtlingk and Roth, during the twenty-three years taken up with its progress through the press. Besides these purely technical productions he contributed to a number of periodicals essays on various Oriental and linguistic topics of more or less general interest. These were collected by him and published in two volumes in 1873 and 1874; but the work of his that up to that time appealed most to the public of educated men was his treatise on the principles of linguistic science, which came out in 1867 under the title of "Language and the Study of Language." An outline of this same science, covering essentially the same ground as the preceding work, was published in 1875 in the International Scientific Series, under the title of "The Life and Growth of Language." It was then the only popular and at the same time scientific exposition of the subject which can be found in any tongue, and such it has remained to the present day.

Whitney took up his residence in New Haven in 1854, and with the exception of occasional visits abroad, New Haven remained his

abiding place until his death. In 1869 he was called to Harvard University, and, had it not been for the prompt gift by Professor Salisbury of the sum needed to endow fully his chair at Yale, he would have felt bound, in justice to his family, to accept the similar chair in the sister institution, now so ably filled by his pupil, Professor Lanman. In 1856 he had been married to Elizabeth Wooster Baldwin, the daughter of Roger Sherman Baldwin, once Governor of and United States Senator from Connecticut. The union was a peculiarly happy and helpful one, and the assistance he received from the members of his family, as time went on, was an important agency in enabling him to accomplish so much in so many different ways. Three times he visited Europe, and once remained there fifteen months, engaged in the preparation of his Sanscrit Grammar. In fact, all his journeys abroad had as one of their principal objects the completion or more successful prosecution of some work upon which he was at the time employed.

The pay of his professorship was at first very small, and in the college year of 1856-57 he was appointed Instructor in German in the Academic Department. His duties, however, were limited to the third term and to the Junior Class. In the following year French was added to the then narrow list of electives, and in that tongue also he was called upon to impart instruction. This duty of teaching these two languages in the Academic Department Whitney continued to discharge until 1867. Then he turned over this work to the Professor of Modern Languages, for instruction in which a special chair had been created three years before. After 1871, however, he gave an elective in linguistics to the students of the classical course.

It was while he was teaching French and German in the Academic Department that I first came under his instruction, and made his personal acquaintance. Though then myself a mere boy, I could not fail to be struck with the earnestness and thoroughness which he brought to the performance of duties that most men of his grade would have deemed the veriest drudgery; with the breadth and accuracy of his knowledge, and the lofty standard of scholarship he set before us all; but perhaps at that time more than with anything else, with the patience which no indifference ever discouraged, no thoughtlessness ever irritated, and no stupidity ever tired. All these feelings were intensified when several years later I came to be his colleague and personal friend.

In 1861, while still an instructor in modern languages in the Academic Department, he was called upon to perform the same duties in

the Sheffield Scientific School, then a small part of the University, but about to enter upon a rapid course of prosperity. With it he speedily became identified in spirit, and his instruction in it did not cease until 1886, when the disease manifested itself which eventually struck him down. To the School his connection was of enduring benefit. He was in the fullest sympathy with its objects and aims, was profoundly interested in its success, and was unremitting in his efforts for its advancement. It was largely, perhaps mainly, due to his influence, that this department of the University never degenerated into a merely technical institution; that in it the study of language and literature always occupied a position of equal prominence and honor with the purely special subjects which it set out primarily to teach. While the School was small and the number of students few, he gave instruction both in French and German. But it was not many years before its rapid growth compelled him to confine himself to one of these two subjects. From 1869 to 1872, he taught German alone; after the latter year till 1886, French alone. It is, however, to be added, that during the whole period of his connection with the School he gave instruction in linguistics to the students of one of the special courses.

He received then and subsequently a good deal of sympathy for the time thus spent in elementary instruction, and to many it will seem a waste of power to have so employed it. But it was largely his own choice. He kept up the practice long after the necessity which led him at first to assume it had passed away. Nor, in fact, did it seriously encroach upon his leisure. Whitney, as I have observed previously, was a man of method, and the hours of his day were so regulated and disposed as to secure the largest results with the least friction. A single incident will illustrate how carefully his time was measured. French and German were compulsory studies upon all students, no matter what their special courses. In order to get them out of the way, the first hour of the morning was given up to recitations in these two languages. This had been from eight to nine; but at one of the few meetings of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School, from which Whitney was absent, it was decided to change the time, so that henceforth it should be from half-past eight to half-past nine. But to this he felt obliged to refuse his consent. The hour from eight to nine he was willing to give up to this instruction, but nothing more. There was accordingly no other course left for the Board, unwilling to lose his services, than to rescind promptly its previous action.

The relation, furthermore, which he held to the Scientific School, he felt was of advantage to himself in many ways. He has more than once assured me that his connection with it, his intimate acquaintance with the spirit which pervaded it, his knowledge of the work accomplished by it, had done more than any other one thing to broaden his mind on the whole subject of intellectual training; to dispel from it the notion that there was but one kind of education in the world; to free it, in particular, from the illiberality which, in the case of some, is the most conspicuous result of an exclusive devotion to what they designate as liberal studies. Another incidental result of this connection with the School was that it led to the preparation of a series of excellent text-books. These have played a most important part in putting the instruction in modern languages on a higher and more scientific plane than it had ever before enjoyed in this, or for that matter in any English-speaking country. The list of these is somewhat remarkable for one who accomplished so much in other fields. In 1869 appeared his German Grammar, in 1870 the corresponding German Reader, in 1877 his German-English Dictionary, in the same year his English Grammar, and in 1886 his French Grammar. All these were worked up with his usual thoroughness, and exhibit the latest results of linguistic investigation. Had they taken his time from his special studies, their preparation might have been a matter of regret. As it was, it is nothing but a subject of congratulation.

The preparation of the French Grammar occupied a portion of the earlier months of 1886. It was then that Whitney felt at times a pain in his arms, occasionally so severe that he would be under the necessity of keeping them for a while folded. It was naturally attributed to rheumatism. The summer of that year was spent in Kittery, Maine, and while there these pains extended to the chest. Still they occasioned no serious alarm, and the physician whom he consulted did not venture to speak positively as to their cause. It was not until his return to New Haven in the autumn that the increase in the frequency and violence of these symptoms led him, at the suggestion of his family physician, to seek the advice of a specialist. In October he went to New York and consulted Dr. Loomis. That practitioner, after a careful examination, felt compelled to warn him that the situation was exceedingly grave; that in fact the heart was so seriously affected that the chances were heavily against his living more than six weeks; and that, if his life should be protracted beyond that period, it could be done only by the immediate cessation of all work, and by steadily conforming to a most exacting regimen

as regards labor and diet, which few are found willing or sufficiently self-controlled to maintain for any length of time.

In a man whose life had been spent in study and investigation, and who had found in them supremest pleasure, this unexpected revelation of his physical condition was necessarily a severe shock. He was in the midst of work well advanced towards completion. He had formed projects and made engagements for the future. His intellectual force was unabated. It was hard for him to stop suddenly short, and play the part of a confirmed invalid. But the situation had been too clearly pointed out by the physician for him to doubt the correctness of the diagnosis. He bore the blow, however, with the same quiet fortitude with which he had met the various trials of a life in which he had never shirked a duty however distasteful, or shrunk from a task however irksome or onerous. Though hardly hoping to survive the allotted six weeks, he set to work to fight for life on the lines laid down for him with the same calmness and courage with which he would have attacked a delicate and difficult problem of scholastic investigation. For the time being all work was laid aside. He conformed in the minutest detail to the strict regimen which had been imposed. Every effort was bent towards the restoration, so far as was possible, of health. The task was made as easy for him as it could be by the members of his family, all of whom devoted themselves with a single eye to alleviating as much as lay in their power the monotony of this enforced idleness, and to scanning with jealous watchfulness the slightest sign of approaching danger. Yet, in spite of all that ardent affection could do and did do, it was necessarily a grievous burden. Still it was a burden uncomplainingly borne. In time, too, it was lightened. The self-restraint he exercised, the rigid rule he imposed upon himself, met with a partial reward. Though it could not avert the sentence of death which had been pronounced upon him, it was sufficient to suspend for several years its execution. When six months after Dr. Loomis again saw his patient, he made no attempt to conceal his astonishment at the improvement that had been made. The necessity for the most rigid adherence to the rules that had been laid down for his guidance was indeed as pressing as ever; but, with these closely observed, it was reasonable to believe that there was still a chance for him to accomplish much which it had been in his mind to undertake.

From this point on follows a period in Whitney's life of quiet heroism, and, considering the situation he was in, of wonderful achievement. During all those years, in which I saw him not unfrequently,

I never knew him to utter the slightest complaint about the calamity which had unexpectedly fallen upon him in the fulness of his strength. He preserved the same cheerful composure which had characterized him in the days of his health and vigor. He gradually and cautiously took up much of the work which he had been obliged to lay aside. He resumed his instruction in his special department, though his classes were now obliged to meet him in his own home. In fact, not a single duty remained unfulfilled which it was in his power to accomplish. Moreover, he carried on to conclusion several undertakings in which he had been concerned, and in a few instances projected others. In particular, during those years he went through the necessary drudgery of reading twice over all the proofs of the *Century Dictionary*, of which he was editor in chief, and of carrying on a correspondence, which may be fairly called immense, with its numerous sub-editors and contributors; he revised his *Sanskrit Grammar*, originally published in 1879; and when he died, he was at work upon the second volume of the *Atharva-Veda*, containing commentary and translation, which had been promised forty years before. As time went on, indeed, his health seemed to improve. It is possible that renewed strength gave renewed confidence, and that he was at last led to venture further than his frail physical condition could endure. These are considerations which are sure to present themselves to those who live to lament him. But it was inevitable that the stroke should fall sooner or later, and against it no precautions could long prevail. In the latter part of May, 1894, his disease assumed an acute and painful form; on the morning of Thursday, the 7th of June, he died.

Of the value of Whitney's services in the special fields of investigation to which he devoted his life, others can speak and have spoken with an authority to which it would be presumption in me to lay the slightest claim. Yet it is certain that down to the very close of his career his eminence was undisputed. He lived long enough to see the studies which he had been almost the first in this country to take up pursued enthusiastically by hundreds. But the progress of their investigations, the results of their researches, never once shook his commanding position. To the younger linguistic scholars of the country he remained to the last the master. He was the friend to whom, whether students of his or not, they came for advice and encouragement. He was the leader to whom they looked for guidance. He had undoubtedly here his critics and opponents, but they were never found among the men who stood highest in the department of study in which he had been with us the great pioneer. They were almost

invariably the mere echoers of the views of his adversaries across the ocean, and not only were they never very numerous, they were never very effective.

But without expressing any opinion upon the comparative value of the work he accomplished, there were certain characteristics distinguishing his scholarship which can be read and known of all men, and which naturally forced themselves upon the attention of any one whose relations to him personally were close enough to render it frequently necessary to seek his advice and to ask his direction. One of these was his thorough intellectual independence. No one was ever less influenced than he by the authority of great names. No one was ever less affected by the general acceptance of plausible theories. He came to the examination of every subject, not with any desire either to adopt or to attack the conclusions of others, but to study it for himself in the light of truth. It was accordingly his good fortune to see views, which he had unsparingly censured while they were widely held, abandoned by the vast body of scholars. The controversies in which he became engaged were, indeed, largely due to his severe and almost contemptuous criticism of doctrines which had little to show in their favor but superficial plausibility, though often presented in a captivating form. His unhesitating rejection of theories which had wide vogue, his exposure of the fallacies of men with wide reputations, distressed always, and often irritated, that body of partisans attaching themselves to noted names, who, while never possessing the courage of their own convictions, display invariably the most unreasoning and undaunted hardihood in upholding the convictions of others.

Joined with this intellectual independence was his thorough intellectual sanity, if it be not more correct to say that the former was the result of the latter. It is, at any rate, the one quality which will give the greatest stability to the work he accomplished. The advance of scholarship necessarily causes many previously accepted beliefs to be reviewed, many statements to be modified, many received theories to be exploded. It not unfrequently happens that the individual himself lives to see the views he had imposed upon the world set aside as a result of the fuller and clearer light furnished by later investigations. From this too common calamity Whitney has been saved by the sanity of his judgment. There are few scholars who have been called upon to retract, or even modify, so little as he by the advance of knowledge. From this cause his reputation never had to suffer during his life, and, so far as the future can be foreseen, it is little likely to suffer in the years to come.

There are other characteristics of his to which it is not within the limits of the present notice to make more than a passing reference. It is enough to say, in general terms, that those who knew him best esteemed him most. The affectionate regard in which he always continued to be held by the men once brought into close communion with him by the nature of their special studies was due full as much to the respect inspired by his moral qualities as by those purely intellectual. His sincerity, his disinterestedness, his unflinching devotion to duty, could not fail to impress profoundly all with whom he came into constant contact. Speaking for myself personally, I may be permitted to say, in conclusion, after the intimate associations of twenty-five years, that never have I known a man more unselfish in his dealings with others, more loyal to his friends, more genuine in profession, and more upright in every relation of life than he, who held unchallenged during the whole of his career the position of foremost of American philologists.

1895.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

CHARLES EDOUARD BROWN-SÉQUARD.

CHARLES EDOUARD BROWN-SÉQUARD* was born at Port Louis, on the island of Mauritius, April 8, 1817, and died at Paris, April 2, 1894. His father was an American sea-captain, and his mother, Madame Séquard, was a native of Provence. Left without resources by her husband's death just before the birth of her child, she managed to support herself and him by her needle, and to give him a care and training which gained her his deep love and devotion, and doubtless fostered the affectionate and domestic traits of his disposition which characterized him throughout his life. The extraordinary industry and singleness of purpose which he afterwards showed must have had their root in fine inborn qualities of mind, but his early simple life, with its traditions of hard work and self-reliance, was a good school for virtues of this order.

As a young man, and while supporting himself as agent for a large

* For many interesting facts relating to his life and works, see an address by Eugene Dupuy, published in the Transactions of the Société de Biologie, 1894, which is my authority for most of the data here given.